

IN THE CLAIMS:

The text of all pending claims, (including withdrawn claims) is set forth below. Cancelled and not entered claims are indicated with claim number and status only. The claims as listed below show added text with underlining and deleted text with ~~strikethrough~~. The status of each claim is indicated with one of (original), (currently amended), (cancelled), (withdrawn), (new), (previously presented), or (not entered).

Please AMEND claims 4-6 and ADD new claims 11-16 in accordance with the following:

1. (Original) A method of modulating the human meridian system using a small bar magnet having a length of 3 cm or less and a coercivity of 1000 gauss or greater, wherein the meridian system is promoted by attaching the small bar magnet to the skin such that the direction of flow of a magnetic force of the magnet is the same as the direction of flow of the meridian system, or the meridian system is inhibited by attaching the small bar magnet to the skin such that the direction of flow of a magnetic force of the bar magnet is opposite to the direction of flow of the meridian system.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bar magnet has a length of 1 cm or less and a thickness of 0.5 mm or less.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bar magnet has a length of 5 mm or less and a thickness of 0.3 mm or less.

4. (Currently Amended) The method of ~~any one of claims 1 through 3~~claim 1, wherein the bar magnet is attached lengthwise to the skin one by one at constant intervals along parts of pain.

5. (Currently Amended) The method of ~~any one of claims 1 through 3~~claim 1, wherein the bar magnet is attached to parts of pain in multiple lines in the same direction with or different directions from each other.

6. (Currently Amended) The method of ~~any one of claims 1 through 3~~claim 1, wherein a bar magnet is attached to a meridian at one side of a part of pain and another bar magnet is

attached to a meridian at the opposite side of the part of pain, such that the direction of an internal magnetic force of the magnet is the same as or opposite to the direction of flow of the meridian system.

7. (Original) A method of modulating the human meridian system using a small bar magnet having a length of 3 cm or less and a coercivity of 1000 gauss or greater, wherein the meridian system is promoted by hypodermically implanting the small bar magnet such that the direction of flow of a magnetic force of the magnet is the same as the direction of flow of the meridian system, or the meridian system is inhibited by hypodermically implanting the small bar magnet such that the direction of flow of a magnetic force of the bar magnet is opposite to the direction of flow of the meridian system.

8. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the bar magnet has a length of 1 cm or less and a thickness of 0.5 mm or less.

9. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the bar magnet has a length of 5 mm or less and a thickness of 0.3 mm or less.

10. (Original) A method of modulating the human meridian system using an electro-magnet, wherein the meridian system is promoted by attaching the electro-magnet to the surface of the skin such that the direction of flow of a magnetic force of the magnet is the same as the direction of flow of the meridian system, or the meridian system is inhibited by attaching the electro-magnet to the surface of the skin such that the direction of flow of a magnetic force of the bar magnet is opposite to the direction of flow of the meridian system.

11. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein the bar magnet is attached lengthwise to the skin one by one at constant intervals along parts of pain.

12. (New) The method of claim 3, wherein the bar magnet is attached lengthwise to the skin one by one at constant intervals along parts of pain.

13. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein the bar magnet is attached to parts of pain in multiple lines in the same direction with or different directions from each other.

14. (New) The method of claim 3, wherein the bar magnet is attached to parts of pain in multiple lines in the same direction with or different directions from each other.

15. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein a bar magnet is attached to a meridian at one side of a part of pain and another bar magnet is attached to a meridian at the opposite side of the part of pain, such that the direction of an internal magnetic force of the magnet is the same as or opposite to the direction of flow of the meridian system.

16. (New) The method of claim 3, wherein a bar magnet is attached to a meridian at one side of a part of pain and another bar magnet is attached to a meridian at the opposite side of the part of pain, such that the direction of an internal magnetic force of the magnet is the same as or opposite to the direction of flow of the meridian system.